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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The War

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF GREAT BRITAIN

The White House announced on the evening of May 11, 1943 the arrival in Washington of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, of Great Britain, to meet with President Roosevelt, whose guest he will be for the duration of his visit. The Prime Minister was accompanied by British military and naval experts, including Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal; Field Marshal Sir Archibald P.

Wavell, Commander in Chief of British Forces in India; Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander in Chief of the Eastern Fleet; Air Marshal Sir Richard Pierse, commanding British air officer in India; Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transportation; Lord Cherwell, Paymaster General and Statistical Officer of the Prime Minister; Lt. Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief Staff Officer to the Minister of Defense; and Brig. Gen. E. I. C. Jacob, Assistant Secretary (Military) of the British War Cabinet.

SUCCESS OF UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press by the White House May 9]

The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud by President Roosevelt on May 9, 1943.

GENERAL HENRI HONORÉ GIRAUD:

I express the admiration of the people of America in saluting the brilliant contributions of the French Forces under your command

which culminated yesterday in the capture of Tunis and Bizerte. Soldiers of France have demonstrated that they waited only the opportunity to spring back at their Nazi oppressors. This precedent, so victoriously established, is the beginning of the day when the United Nations, working in concert, will restore France to its people.

Commercial Policy

BENEFITS TO AGRICULTURE FROM THE TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

Letter From the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means

[Released to the press May 11]

The following letter was sent by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the Honorable Robert L. Doughton, Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives:

MAY 10, 1943.

MY DEAR MR. DOUGHTON:

You will recall our recent conversation concerning the benefits of the trade-agreements program to American agriculture and your request that I set down in writing some of my thoughts on this subject.

There has never been the slightest doubt in my mind that American agriculture has as much, if not more, to gain from this program of reciprocal trade agreements than has any other major group in this country. This is so for two main reasons: the fact, so ably set forth by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Farm Bureau Federation, in the recent statement he submitted to your Committee, that by far the greater portion of American agriculture has a direct interest in the restoration of foreign markets; and the fact that high tariffs on industrial products that farmers need as producers and as consumers have squeezed American agriculture between high costs of things they buy and low prices of things they sell, at home and abroad. Even those branches of American agriculture that have no direct interest in foreign markets are harmed by restrictive trade barriers, here and abroad, because such barriers not only make the home market a poor one but also force other farmers, when they lose export markets for their customary crops, to turn to such things as dairy farming or beef cattle. Even these branches of agriculture stand to gain far more from a thriving export trade in agricultural and industrial products which helps to raise the buying

power of the home market than they stand to lose by any moderate increase in imports of more or less similar products.

It is inconceivable to me that any farmer who remembers what happened to him and to American agriculture generally in the early 1930's, right on the heels of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, would continue to put a shred of faith in high tariffs on agricultural products or on anything else. American agriculture as a whole, the domestic-market branches as well as the great export branches, took a nose dive from which it had not recovered when another world war came along. Foreign markets lost in the early 1930's, because of our own trade barriers which cut down foreign purchasing power for our farm and factory products and the retaliatory and unilateral increase of import barriers in foreign countries against our exports of all kinds, could not be restored overnight. From the start of the trade-agreements program it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a worthwhile fight, particularly from the point of view of American agriculture. The program has helped to restore foreign markets for our agricultural exports and, by helping to restore foreign markets and foreign purchasing power for our industrial exports as well, it has helped to improve the domestic market for all American farmers.

Those who still cling to the notion that American agriculture will be aided, rather than injured, by inordinately high tariffs overlook the above considerations and such plain facts as the following:

In 1929, when imports and exports of farm and other products were moving in large volume (exports being stimulated by large loans to foreigners), total United States farm cash income amounted to \$11,296,000,000. The index of

prices received by farmers (1935-39=100) was 138.

In 1932, the second year after the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act raised our barriers against innumerable industrial and many agricultural products to unprecedented heights, imports dropped but so did farm cash income; it plummeted down to \$4,743,000,000. The index of prices received by farmers hit a low of 61.

By 1939, with gradually increasing foreign trade helped along by reciprocal trade agreements, farm cash income had increased to \$7,877,000,000 (*not* including government payments). The index of prices was 87, having risen to a pre-war high of 114 in 1937, partly because of the price-increasing effects of drought.

In our trade agreements concessions have been obtained on nearly three-fourths (73.5 percent) of the trade-agreement countries' agricultural imports from the United States and on nearly one-half (47.7 percent) of trade-agreement countries' non-agricultural imports from the United States (on the basis of 1937 figures).

On the average for the two years 1938-1939 as compared with the average for the two years 1934-1935, our agricultural exports to trade-agreement countries *increased* by 49.9 percent whereas our agricultural exports to non-trade-agreement countries *decreased* by 26.4 percent.

Using the same periods for comparison, our dutiable agricultural imports from trade-agreement countries *decreased* by 1.8 percent whereas such imports from non-trade-agreement countries *increased* by 16.1 percent.

These facts alone provide sufficient answer to those who still try to attract attention by repeating the baseless charge that American agriculture has been "sold down the river" under the trade-agreements program or who seek to propagate the idea that the trade-agreements program runs counter to the farm program.

With reference to the latter charge, which is equally unfounded, I may point out that it was generally recognized in 1933 and 1934 that American agriculture could not be lifted out of the morass of unsalable surpluses and ruinously low

prices quickly enough through the effects of the trade-agreements program in restoring foreign markets for our farm products. It was therefore necessary to adopt various measures to aid American agriculture, such as crop loans and benefit payments, while the long-range, uphill job of reducing the barriers against our export trade went along.

The two programs have from the start been complementary to each other, both of them in the interest of American agriculture. This is recognized, I note, in the Report of your Committee to accompany H. J. Res. 111 (House Report No. 409, 78th Congress, 1st Session, p. 37). The Department of Agriculture, which is primarily responsible for administering legislation designed to aid farmers, plays a prominent part in the administration of the Trade Agreements Act, particularly as regards agricultural exports and imports. This participation of the Department of Agriculture, together with the natural desire of everyone connected with the work of preparing for and negotiating trade agreements to help American agriculture, not harm it, insures on the one hand that no opportunity will be overlooked to obtain concessions of direct benefit to American agriculture and, on the other hand, that no concession will be granted on any imported agricultural product that would have the effect of retarding the progress of American agriculture toward its goals, including parity prices.

Great care has been taken to avoid granting, in the first instance, any concession on any agricultural product of a kind produced in this country which could do any real damage to American producers. Full opportunity is given to any producer to present his case in writing and orally before an agreement is signed, and his views receive full consideration. In some cases, the existing duties have not been reduced at all, but merely bound against increase. In other cases, duty reductions have been made but they have been too small to have any harmful effects. In still other cases, the duty reductions have been restricted to certain seasons of the year, in general the winter or early spring months when

supplies from domestic sources fall far short of needs, or have been made to apply only to specified quantities in any year.

Furthermore, as pointed out in the Report of your Committee, to which I have already referred, the agreements provide flexibility for dealing with difficulties which might conceivably arise in the event of unforeseen developments. The Report mentions the clause which leaves the way open for quotas on imports of an agricultural product if such imports should tend to render ineffective any domestic agricultural program for regulating market supply or raising prices to parity levels. What I here have in mind particularly are the more general "escape" clauses customarily included in agreements covering any more or less competitive products. These broad provisions permitting adjustments in case of need afford additional assurance that no domestic producer of agricultural or other products need fear that the door is closed to adjustments the need for which may appear after an agreement has entered into force.

Once more, let me emphasize that the trade-agreements program is not in conflict with, but is complementary to, the domestic farm program. Far from interfering with efforts to secure and maintain parity prices for agricul-

tural products, it is calculated to assist, and in fact has assisted, to that end. It ought to be clear to anyone that a program which helps to re-open and expand export outlets for our great farm surpluses, as the trade-agreements program has done, must enable the growers of the great export crops which are so large a part of our total agricultural production, to obtain a closer approach to parity prices, for a larger amount of output, than would otherwise be possible. At the same time, by creating a better market at home for farm and other products, and in other ways, the program operates to the benefit of other branches of agriculture as well. Moreover, it operates in a manner calculated to reduce, rather than increase, the necessity for governmental regulation of production.

In view of the foregoing, I have no hesitation whatever in stating that your Committee's reaffirmation of its intention that the trade-agreements program "shall, as in the past, be administered in such a manner as to promote the progressive improvement of agriculture's position in the American economy" accords fully with my own views in the matter.

You are, of course, at liberty to use this letter in any way you may deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE WEEK

[Released to the press May 15]

The great military operations which have taken place during the year that has elapsed since the last observance of Foreign Trade Week have made clear to the world that the United Nations have learned to work together and that together their power is irresistible. Much hard fighting lies ahead. The winning of the war is our most immediate task, and by united effort we shall win it.

Whether the victory will bring a long and fruitful peace or merely another uneasy interlude between ever more destructive wars will depend upon whether or not the United Nations,

having learned to cooperate in war, will continue to cooperate through and beyond victory to make it possible for men everywhere to raise their standards of living in a world secure from economic cataclysm and safeguarded against the specter of war. The United States is vitally interested in the effort to achieve such a world.

We are a great trading nation. Our producers require many foreign raw materials, and they need foreign markets for the products of agriculture and industry. Our consumers need many foreign articles, both crude and manufactured. The creation of conditions favorable to full production in each country and the mutu-

ally beneficial exchange of goods and services between countries is indispensable to our economic well-being and is essential to the achievement of a securely peaceful world.

The trade-agreements program is a major contribution of this country to the creation of such a world. Its continuance or non-continuance as an effective instrument of action poses some questions which we must ask ourselves now and which the world is asking.

Does the United States intend to continue to promote greater cooperation and expansion of mutually advantageous international trade, or is the economic giant among nations going to throw its influence in the other direction and attempt once again, as after the last war, to withdraw into a shell of economic isolation?

Have we as a nation arrived at the realization that we are not only *in* this world but are *of* this world; that we cannot live apart from our neighbors but in our own self-interest must assume our fair share of the responsibility for making possible a peaceful, secure, and prosperous world economy?

The resolving of these questions will not wait for the conclusion of the war. They are before us now. Our answers to them must be clear if there is to be confidence in the future.

For the present most of our foreign commerce is directed to the immediate needs of supplying our forces and our allies overseas with the materials of war. The most efficient serving of this immediate objective requires import and export controls of various kinds. Governmental agencies have undertaken to increase and speed up the procurement and importation of needed materials, and a large part of our export trade is carried on under lend-lease. These are indispensable war measures. But, when the victory has been won, only through the retention of the reciprocal-trade-agreements program and through the application of the experience gained under it shall we be able to make our contribution toward achieving greater freedom and greater opportunity for vigorous and healthy private commercial activity to play its indispensable part in helping to create a better secured and increasingly fruitful world of peace.

American Republics

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

[Released to the press by the White House May 14]

The recent visit of the President of Bolivia as a guest of the President of the United States has been the occasion for a cordial exchange of views between the two Chief Executives on a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. Bolivia, as the latest adherent to the Declaration of the United Nations, is engaged in the production of strategic materials, including especially tin, tungsten, rubber, and quinine, which are contributing increasingly to the final defeat of the Axis powers.

Matters relating to the prosecution of the war as well as problems of the post-war period have been given special consideration, particularly so far as they affect the long-term economic interests of the two countries. The President of Bolivia and the President of the United States have agreed as to the desirability of devising methods of intensifying the cooperation between their respective countries in order to make possible a continuing supply of their products and raw materials on a stable and durable basis. These matters are currently being discussed by officials of the two Governments.

Finally, the President of Bolivia and the President of the United States have reaffirmed their faith in the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and their complete certainty in the final triumph of right and justice upon which the peace and prosperity of the international community must be based.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF PANAMA

[Released to the press May 10]

A translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Panama, Señor Don Enrique A. Jiménez, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the high honor of delivering to Your Excellency the letters of credence with which His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America, and the letters of recall of my distinguished predecessor.

I have accepted this mission from my Government, a charge which highly honors me, with a feeling of the high responsibility which it involves and inspired by the confidence which the Republic of Panama places in the spirit of your good-neighbor policy so wisely sponsored and carried on by your administration, which emphasizes characteristics of true sympathy, evoking the admiration of all the American peoples, who base their just aspirations on the continuation of such high ideals.

It is the most sincere desire of my Government, Excellency, that the cordial relations existing between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America continue in the warmth of the principles common to our peoples—peace, justice, work, and freedom—and that we go on together forever in the path of dignity and mutual respect.

In these moments, Excellency, when the nations which love democracy are sacrificing the general well-being in behalf of the ideas of Washington and Jefferson, patriots who forged this free, great, and prosperous land, it is possible for us to assure very just and beautiful hopes for the future of humanity.

In my work near Your Excellency's Government I shall strive to maintain between our two countries the closest ties of union, harmony, and solidarity, and this closer relationship will constitute the most legitimate pride of my mission.

Excellency, in the name of His Excellency President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, in the name of the citizens of Panama, and in my own, I present warm and cordial greetings and express good wishes for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and for the prosperity of this great and noble people.

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Enrique A. Jiménez follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am pleased to receive the letters by which His Excellency President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama near the Government of the United States of America. I accept also the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Señor Ernesto Jaén Guardia.

I am particularly grateful for the kind reference you have just made to the spirit of union, harmony, and solidarity which so happily characterizes the close relationships between Panama and the United States. On this occasion I should like to restate the deep appreciation of this Government for the determination which the Government and people of Panama have shown during the present international crisis to lend whole-hearted support not only to the cause of continental solidarity but also, as a member of the United Nations, to the cause of freedom and democracy everywhere. The positive co-operative steps which Panama has taken in collaboration with this Government are tangible evidence of true and effective friendship.

The Government of the United States and its officials welcome you upon the initiation of your important mission to Washington and are prepared to facilitate your efforts in the performance of your duties. I am assured from the statements which you have made in accepting this mission from your Government that our relationships will continue, as you have so well expressed it, in an atmosphere of dignity and mutual respect.

I thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for the cordial greetings and good wishes which you have brought to me on behalf of His Excellency, the President of Panama, the Panamanian people, and yourself, and I shall be most grateful if in turn you will accept my warmest personal greetings and convey to His Excellency President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia my sincere best wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the people of Panama.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

[Released to the press May 12]

The President has approved the membership of the United States Delegation to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, which will convene at Hot Springs, Va., on May 18, 1943, as indicated in the list made public by the Department of State on May 12 and printed below.

The President has also approved the list of the officials of the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. The list of the Conference Secretariat is also printed herein.

In accordance with established international practice, the President of the United States of America, as chief of state of the country serving as host of the Conference, has designated the chairman of the Delegation of the United States, the Honorable Marvin Jones, as temporary president of the Conference to serve until the election of the permanent president.

In further observance of international practice, the President has designated as secretary general of the Conference Dr. Warren Kelchner, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

The designation of Mr. Michael J. McDermott as Chief Press Relations Officer, was announced on April 10, 1943. Mr. McDermott will have three assistants who are all members of the Conference Secretariat: Mr. Harold R. Beckley, Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery; Mr. Peter H. De Vries, Director of Economic Information, Department of Agriculture; and Mr. Wilder Foote.

Provisions have been made for working press accommodations on the hotel grounds. The Casino Building, which is a short distance from the hotel, will be given over exclusively to representatives of the press and radio. Wire-transmission facilities have been installed within the Casino. Messrs. McDermott and

Beckley will maintain headquarters there, and one or the other will be in constant touch with the correspondents.

Judge Marvin Jones has personally assured the Standing Committee of Correspondents that he will cooperate with the newspapermen covering the Conference in seeing that they are given full information about the Conference in order that the public may be fully informed. Chairman Jones said he planned to meet the press daily and that no doubt the chairmen of the other delegations will want to make similar arrangements.

The first day's general session will be open to the press, after which the Conference will resolve itself into executive committees for the work of the Conference. The correspondents will attend all other open sessions as they are held from time to time. Between the public sessions, it is hoped that periodic press conferences will be held by the chairmen of the various committees and subcommittees appointed by the Conference, whereby the press may be kept currently informed of the questions being discussed by these committees and developments toward their solution. Such arrangements are being made but, of course, will have to await the decision of the Conference as a whole before being put into effect.

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Delegates:

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Judge of the United States Court of Claims and Assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization; *chairman*
The Honorable Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture
The Honorable W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Thomas Parran, M.D., Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation
Josephine Schain (Miss)

Advisers:

Emilio G. Collado, Ph.D., Associate Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Department of State

Paul C. Daniels, Assistant Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

R. M. Evans, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

George C. Haas, Director of Research and Statistics, Department of the Treasury

W. H. Sebrell, M.D., Chief, Division of Chemotherapy, National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service

Louise Stanley, Ph.D., Special Assistant to the Research Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture

H. R. Tolley, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Adviser and Executive Secretary:

Leroy D. Stinebower, Chief, Division of Economic Studies, Department of State

Special Assistants to the Chairman:

Theodore C. Achilles, Division of European Affairs, Department of State

Walter Brown, Assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization

Secretaries:

Allen T. Bonnell, Ph.D., Senior Economist, Program and Requirements Division, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State

Philip L. Green, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Gove Hambidge, Coordinator, Research Information of the Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture

Julius T. Wendzel, Ph.D., Chief Fiscal Analyst, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President

Clarke L. Willard, Assistant Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman, Delegation of the United States of America

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE*Secretary General:*

Warren Kelchner, Ph.D., Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Assistant Secretary General:

Ralph H. Allee, Chief, Division of Latin American Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

Chief Press Relations Officer:

Michael J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State

Assistant Press Relations Officers:

Harold R. Beckley, Superintendent, Senate Press Gallery

Peter H. De Vries, Director of Economic Information, Department of Agriculture

Wilder Foote

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT**SECTION I. CONSUMPTION LEVELS AND REQUIREMENTS***Secretary:*

Frank G. Boudreau, M.D., Consultant, United States Public Health Service

Assistant Secretary:

E. F. Penrose, Ph.D., Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department of State

Secretaries of Committees:

Hazel K. Stiebeling, Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture

Harold A. Vogel, Head, Division of Program Analysis and Development, Department of Agriculture

A. W. Palmer, Sc.D., Chairman, Committee on Fertilizers, Combined Food Board and Combined Raw Materials Board, Department of Agriculture

Assistant Secretary:

Katherine Bain, M.D., Director, Division of Research in Child Development, Department of Labor

SECTION II. EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION AND ADAPTATION TO CONSUMPTION NEEDS*Secretary:*

F. F. Elliott, Ph.D., Chief Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture

Assistant Secretary:

Clayton Whipple, Senior Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture

Secretaries of Committees:

Bushrod W. Allin, Ph.D., Special Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

P. V. Cardon, Assistant Agricultural Research Administrator, Department of Agriculture

M. L. Nichols, D.Sc., Assistant Chief, Research Division, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture

Conrad Taeuber, Ph.D., Principal Social Scientist,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department
of Agriculture

SECTION III. FACILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION

Secretary:

Howard S. Piquet, Ph.D., Chief, Economics Division,
United States Tariff Commission

Assistant Secretaries:

Frederick V. Waugh, Ph.D., Chief, Program Analysis
and Appraisal Branch, Food Distribution Administration,
Department of Agriculture

Robert M. Carr, Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Division of
Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department
of State

Secretaries of Committees:

Frank A. Waring, Ph.D., Director, Resources Division,
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

F. L. Thomsen, Ph.D., Head, Division of Marketing
and Transportation Research, Bureau of Agricultural
Economics, Department of Agriculture

Frederick V. Waugh, Ph.D., Chief, Program Analysis
and Appraisal Branch, Food Distribution Administration,
Department of Agriculture

Robert M. Carr, Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Division of
Commercial Policy and Agreements, Department
of State

Assistant Secretary:

Faith M. Williams, Ph.D., Chief, Cost of Living Division,
Soil Conservation Service, Department of
Labor

SECTION IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING AND CARRYING FORWARD THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Secretary:

Lloyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy,
London

Assistant Secretary:

Benjamin Gerig, Ph.D., Division of Political Studies,
Department of State

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary:

Clarke L. Willard, Assistant Chief, Division of International
Conferences, Department of State

Liaison Secretaries:

George V. Allen, Division of Near Eastern Affairs,
Department of State

Owen L. Dawson, Former Agricultural Attaché,
American Embassy, China, Department of State

Lester DeWitt Mallory, Ph.D., Agricultural Attaché,
American Embassy, Mexico City

G. Frederick Reinhardt, Division of European Affairs,
Department of State

Protocol Officer:

Raymond D. Muir, Division of Protocol, Department
of State

Chief of the Interpreting and Translating Bureau:

Frederick Paul Farish, Chief of Section, Overseas
Branch, Office of War Information

Assistant Chief of the Interpreting and Translating Bureau:

Guillermo A. Suro, Chief, Central Translating Office,
Department of State

Administrative Secretary:

Philip P. Williams, Foreign Service Officer, Department
of State

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary General:

Parker T. Hart, Foreign Service Officer, Department
of State

Secretary for Documentation:

Lois Bacon, Ph.D., Agricultural Economist, Office of
Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of
Agriculture

Secretary for Transportation and Special Services:

M. Hamilton Osborne, Department of State

Editor of the Journal:

Virginia B. Angel (Mrs.), Division of Research and
Publication, Department of State

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press May 14]

Señor Roberto García Peña, distinguished Colombian journalist and editor of *El Tiempo* of Bogotá, one of the most influential newspapers in South America, is at present visiting the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

A brilliant journalist, with an outstanding record in his field, Señor García Peña has had a long and successful career as a writer and editor.

While in the United States he will visit representative newspapers in several States. He is also especially interested in observing schools of

journalism in our universities and the great libraries of the United States.

[Released to the press May 14]

Dr. José Bonilla Atilas, Dean of the Law School of the University of Santo Domingo, arrived in Washington on May 14 and will tour the country as a guest of the Department of State. He will visit colleges of law at leading universities, and libraries in universities and cities in several States.

Legislation

Joint Resolution Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes [Department of State: Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers]. Approved May 7, 1943. [H. J. Res. 115.] Public Law 50, 78th Cong. 3 pp.

The German People: Testimony of Mr. Emil Ludwig before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on the German people. March 26, 1943. ii, 23 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess. [Department of State, pp. 106-109.] ii, 204 pp.

H. Rept. 447, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 2714. [Department of State, printing and binding, 1943, p. 11; war overtime pay and other compensation increases, p. 12.] 13 pp.

Publications

FOREIGN SERVICE LIST

As a measure of economy the *Foreign Service List*, heretofore printed quarterly, will be issued only three times a year (January, May, and August), beginning with the May 1943 issue.

During the week of May 10-15 the Department released:

Diplomatic List, May 1943. Publication 1934. ii, 110 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Air Transport Services: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada Continuing in Effect the Arrangement of November 29 and December 2, 1940 Giving Effect to Article III of the Arrangement Signed August 18, 1939—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington March 4, 1943; effective March 4, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 314. Publication 1931. 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

Admission [into the United States] of agricultural workers under special legislation. May 6, 1943. General Order C-39. (Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.) 8 *Federal Register* 6013.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET